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o riow the grand mountain securory of the read in daylight take, or the 7.45, a. m., or 3.30, p. m., train from Washington.

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For further information inquire at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Daket Office, of THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent, Washington.

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ors. Fare 13 cents.
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May 26-17

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Aug 8—ii 832 Penn. av., between 5th and 10th streets. sides the actual capital of the company, the individual liability to of the charter renders the private fortune of each stockholder

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N. B.—No charge made for policies. JAMES C. MOSTURE, President. June 27—19 Grapion D. Hanson, Secretary. C. B. NOTE.

AMAR, MOTT, & AUTRY, Attorneys-at-Law, ly Springs, Miss., will practice in the High Court of Errors can at Jackson; the Federal Court at Pontone; the Courts of Judicial District of Mississipp; and will attend to the col-(Caims throughout North Mississipp). Se : 18—dit

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 185. WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1858.

For publishing a Monthly Periodical in Washington, D. C., AMERICAN-AND ENGLISH VISITS. THE NATIONAL RECORDER

PROSPECTUS

RELIGIOUS AND POLIFICAL INTELLIGENCE,

By L. D. JOHNSON.

number early in December next. We therefore respectfully propose to all elergymen who will send us, with their address, one dollar, that we will send them the "Recorder" two years, or two numbers for one year, or the first number only to all who will enclose four letter

Cary of the adjust of all periodicals and newspapers (excepting those To the editors of all periodicals and newspapers (excepting those this prospective control of the con

which are only political and secular) who will give this prospectus one insertion, and sand us the number containing it, we propose a alvortise the name and locality of their paper on our cover through one year. To the presidents or principals of all literary institutions who subscribe for the Recorder we will insert the name and place of

Office Superintendent of the Public Printing,

DROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING.—In pursuance of the prevision of the "act to provide for executing the public printing," &c., approved August 26, 1852, scaled proposals will be received at the office, in the Capitol, until the first Monday (6th day) of December ext, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the paper that may be require for the public printing for the year ending on the lat day of December.

10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 2 8 inches, and to weigh forty-five pounds to the ream of 480 she

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Tapestry Brussels do
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Patillad Venila (Sept. 1988)

EXTENSION OF THE "NEW BOOK STORE,"

TEEL ENGRAVINGS a fine assortment of steel

GLIMPSES OF THE COUNTRY.

VISIT OF THE POWHATAN.

SHANGHAR, Sept. 3.—On the 22d of July we left Nagasaki for Simoda after a stay of twelve days. The distance to be steamed was something over five hundred THE "National Recorder" will contain sixteen

fine run:

We anchored in that shelterless port on the 25th, and
were about to communicate with Mr. Townsend Harris,
when he himself suddenly came alongside. The Missisippi, which had been sent on ahead from Nagusaki, was
also here; but he nevertheless seemed greatly delighted also here; but he nevertheless seemed greatly delighted to see the flag-ship. This was soon accounted for. It seems that he had a new treaty already made out, and wanted the Commodore to take him around into Jeddo bay in the ship to have it signed. Of course he was

On the 27th we, consequently, found ourselves again underway, bound for the anchorage off the city of Kanaga-wa, situated in the bay of Jeddo, and distant seventeen miles from the city of that name.

In addition to Consul General Harris and his secretary, Mr. Henry Hueskihs, we had as passengers the via governor of Simoda and a large suite, all of whom were the guests of the Commodore. The day was a beautiful one, and as Kanagawa is only seventy miles from Simoda, we made the passage in less than seven hours. As we approached the mouth of the magnificent bay of Jeddo, we left the active volcano of Oho-Sima on our right, and followed the beautifully-cultivated coast line on our followed the beautifully-cultivated coast line

are intended to promote popular education.

It will be readily seen that the whole practical value of the objects proposed in this work less in their complete accomplishment. To effect this we shall need the kindly co-operation of three classes of race—editors, clergyner, and the respected heads of all the institutions of science and learning in the United States—for each of whom we have a distinct proposition.

The first number of the "Recorder" will be dated January, 1850; but as it will contain, among other things an invector memorial to ost in the mouth of the bay we passed the populous city of Uraga, also on our left, off which were anchored hundreds of junks, awaiting examination before contin-uing on to Jeddo. Uraga is, it seems, a kind of customiouse for all ports situated along the shores of the exten

> We seemed swittly through these junks, without pre-tending to stop for the several government boats which threw themselves in our way; for our friend, the vice governor, stood upon the port wheel-house, waived his fan and shouted loudly, "Amerikin! Kanagawa!" and so we passed on. The old fellow had been drinking sherry with the commodore, champagne with the captain, and constantia in the ward-room, so that he shouted with unusual energy; and, as the officials in the boats readily recognised him as their superior, they waived their fans in return and motioned us ahead. This was a great trip for our Japanese friends, who could not tire of ad-

miring the working of the engine and of commenting upon our great speed.

Shortly after passing Uraga we sighted Kanagawa, and an hour later found ourselves safely at anchor half way between that city and another called Yokuhama, they being situated wore the second of the control of the con being situated upon the opposite shores of the bay of Yokuhama, which is itself an indentation of the larger of Jeddo. The vice governor and suite now went on re, and one of the latter continued on to Jeddo with a shore, and one of the latter continued on to Jeddo with a letter informing the Emperor of our arrival, and requesting that high officials might be sent down to sign the treaty. Mr. Harris has succeeded in making himself so completely at home with these people that this letter was sent just as a similar one would be forwarded in any other part of the world. We now awaited an answer, the commodors very properly keeping us all on board, as commodore very properly keeping us all on board, as seither Kanagawa nor Yokuhama were open ports.

On the morning of the 29th we awoke to be informed

On the morning of the 25th we aware to be incomed that a Japanese steamer had arrived and anchored near useduring the night, from Jeddo, and that the order was, to be prepared to receive in uniform the high officials who might come from her at any moment. We, therewho might come from her as any moment. We, there-fore, ate an early breakfast, and got into our rigging. At ten, a. m., they came alongside and found all hands ready to receive them. These high officers numbered two and their suite about twenty. After they had been sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 on board about five minutes another boat was reported as approaching which proved to contain the captain and officers of the steamer. We received them also, and ushered them into the commodore's cabin, where a cold used them into the commodore's cabin, where a cold hunch, backed by punches and wines, awaited us. I will stop here a moment to remark that the name of their steamer was the Quankomarr, or Flying Sea Horse, and that she was a present of two years' standing from the Dutch. As soon as they found that Japanese brains were equal to managing her, they ordered another, of which the reader has already read as being at Nagasaki. From all that we could see and hear there is now re-leaves

The two high officers were Higo-no-Kami and Cinane no-Kami, ("Kami" meaning prince, and "no" of,) princes of Higo and Cinano respectively, and they were both intelligent, and one, Higo-no-Kami, a fine-looking man. The consul slapped them on the back, and they slapped him, and as the lunch was unexceptionable, we stapped nim, and as the runen was unexceptionable, we had anything but an unpleasant time. After it was all over, the cabin was given up to them, the cousul, his secretary, and Moryama, the interpreter, and an hour later they returned to the Flying Sea Horse. Mr. H. No. 1. 5,000 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-eight pounds per ream.

2. 1,500 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.

3. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-twenty-six pounds. now informed us that everything was settled, and that they were to return at 4, p. m., to sign the treaty. In twenty-six pounds.

4. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weight twenty-four pounds per ream.

5. 340 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weight twenty-four pounds per ream.

6. 400 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weight twenty-two pounds per ream.

6. 400 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weight twenty-two pounds per ream.

All the papera designated in classes 6 and 7 must contain 480 perfect shocus to the ream and no "outside" quires; they are to be made of the best materials, free from adulteration, and flaished in the best manner. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, of the regolars standard sixes of the respective kinds, and of such weights as may be required by this office; those in class 7 are to be white, and of the sixes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of us took a bont and went to board of the searmer. I suppose that was the first time that foreigners ever visited a Japanese steamer of war. We were, of course, politely received by the captain, who took us down into the cabin, where the two princes were taking their case after their visit. There we were regaled upon candies, tea, aponge cake, sakie, &c., and finally shown around the vessel. We found her just like any other war steamer—the engineers appearing to "be up" to everything, and her rigging and sails in good order. Upon leaving we were presented with a box of candied and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the problems everytee may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be aubject to a separate contract; but bidders may ofter for one or more of the classes in the same proposal. confectioners.

Four, p. m., arrived and brought with it the same party who had been on board in the morning. They were received in the same way, after which the Princes and be furnished at this office, and none will be taken into con-ideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the paper is the several classes must be delivered at such place or places as may be designated in Washington city, in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expience, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects sait-factory.

Samples of all the paper required may be seen at this office, or will be sent to persons applying for them.

The proposals will be opened in the manner required by law 'on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December' next, (7th.) and the contract will be awarded to the lewest bidder.

Proposals will be addressed to "Goo. W. Bowaxa, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Capitol of the United States," and endorsed 'Proposals for supplying paper." Moryama were shown into the cabin, and the others revolver, presented to the captain. The delight which he evidently experienced was sufficient repayment. He at once took it on deck to get permission to accept it, and was terribly frightened when Cinano-no-Kami told him that he could not receive it unless it was presented by the commodore or consul. The former at once re-

him that he could not receive it unless it was presented by the commodore or consul. The former at once re-lieved his anxiety by becoming the donor. The treaty being at length signed, we all collected on the poop to witness the grand finate. Our heavy guns were loaded with full charges, the American and Japanese flags hoisted side by side at the fore, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired at intervals of a few seconds.

"The Emperor will hear your guns in Jeddo, and know

tings, Druggets, Curtain Materials, and House-furnishing Dry such as— Velvet tapestry carpetings, new designs Tapestry Ernesels do in great variety that the treaty is signed," that the treaty is signed," remarked the Prince of Ci-nano. And then several more bottles of champagne were opened, and the day ended. The Flying Sea-Horse at once steamed away for Jeddo, and the next morning saw Extra-leavy 3-ply 90
Extra-super ingrain do new patterns
Very heavy all-weel Patth corporings
Twilled Venitian carpeting for halls and steps
Velvet and Heusele do do do
Full sheets exten havy and very rich floor oil-cloths, cut to fit
any site or shape room, hall, or passage
Mosaic, velvet, and tufted rogs and mats
Cocon and Canton mathings
12-4, 14-4, 16-4 drugget crumb cloths
English druggets, all widths, by the yard
Very richly-embroidered lace curtains
Satin laines, brocatels, and reps for ourtains
White, bull, blue, and green shade linens
Estair rods, curtain fixtures, &c.
Isa'ir ods, curtain fixtures, &c.
Isa'ir and the stain of the stain of the stain of the stain can be afforded under ordinary circumneos. Purchasers are respectfully invited to an examination of our us also under way for Simoda, with the vice governor and suite returning with us. As we again passed the smoking peak of Ohosima, we met the Russian frigate Ascold, bearing the flag of Admiral Count Poutiatin, who was bound to Kanagawa upon a similar errand—treaty making. How he succeeded we have not yet heard. Now for a word about our treaty, which goes home by this

They are very anxious to send one, and remarked to me that it would only be a return of the kind feeling which the United States had evinced in already sending several

I asked him if there was any Japanese of ability amori I asked him if there was any Japanese of ability amolige the nobility who would be likely to fill such a post with credit, and he replied, "Yes, several;" and spoke of the Prince of Higo as one of the most prominent. I then asked further if Higo-no-Kami was a man of large wealth; if he would be likely to make a grand display, &c., &c.; to which he replied that the government would, of course, pay his expenses, but that, as to his making a display, he thought he would travel from New York to Washington with his suite of twenty or thirty with as little regard to show and parade as had been evinced when washington with his suite of twenty or thirty with as lit-tle regard to show and parade as had been evinced when he visited us at Kanagawa from Jeddo. There was anoth-er thing which he told me that surprised me greatly. He said that it was a very mistaken idea that the people of Japan were in favor of intercourse with foreigners, while the nobility and Emperor were opposed to it; it was just the contrary. Upon one occasion, when the Prince had the contrary. Upon one occasion, when the Prince had advocated a certain liberal foreign-policy measure, cards had been posted threatening the death of the officials who should bring it about. In fact, he said, were it not for this opposition on the part of the people, the government would at once throw Japan open to the world; as it was, however, they were obliged to proceed with extreme cau-

I have already mentioned that Mr. Harris has been t Jeddo twice, and that he had seen the Emperor in his palace. We were speaking of this fact upon one occasion, when some one asked him what the Emperor looked like and if he lived in grand style?

In reply he said that as it was the fashion in Japan to

ask one how old he was, and how many children he had, he had easily satisfied himself upon these and similar points. The Emperor was thirty-six years old, had one legal wife, and as many secondary ones as he desired. As for his palace and style of living: the former was very large and comfortable, but extremely plain, while the latter could not certainly cost him more than five hun-dred dollars a year, his clothing included. It was a great mistake which early writers had made when speak-ing of the magnificence of the court of Jeddo—if any existed, he, Mr. H., had never seen anything of it.

I asked him if there were really two Emperors in Japan, or if the celestial one was merely a myth, kept up

to deceive the people "Oh, yes!" he replied; "that is, there lives at Miaco, in the strictest retirement, the nominal Emperor of Japan. He has two titles—Ten-sin, or Son of Heaven, and Mikado, He has two titles—Ten-sin, or Son of Heaven, and Mikado, or Emperor. He has twelve legal wives, and as many secondary ones as he desires, and is believed never to die. They acknowledge that his body perishes and is buried, but insist that his spirit passes into that of the body which succeeds him, and that he is thus kept among them. They say that Japan is peopled solely by his offspring, and venerate him accordingly as their common father. Every one who approaches him must kneel, even the Tai-Koon, or Great Ruler, who lives at Jeddo, and who is generally called Emperor. It is the law of Japan that this Tai-Koon shall visit the Son of Heaven once in every seven years; but as the former does not like to kneel to seven years; but as the former does not like to kneel to him, he has been gradually throwing cold water upon the custom, until now he does not go at all. He contents himself with sending a high officer once a year to act for him. This Tai-Koon, or Great Ruler, as his title implies, is virtually the Emperor. He is not all-powerful, how-ever, though the most powerful man in Japan, the laws being as binding upon him as upon the meanest of his subjects. He is a man of very liberal views, and asked earnestly as to our form of government, habits and customs, &c. Of course I gave him a great idea of our country, though not at the expense of those of Europe. He in regular order, forming wide streets some 40 yards seems to see, however, that we are destined at no distant broad, kept in perfect order; an immense court-yard, day to be more powerful still, and feels towards us accordingly. I was asked upon one occasion if, in case of sure, in the midst of which is the house of the owner;

LORD ELGIN IN JAPAN. (Correspondence of the London Times.)

SHANGHAR, Sept. 3 .- Nothing can exceed in picturesque beauty the bay of Nagasaki and the situation of the city at its extremity. Boats of quaint construction, with sharp-pointed prows and broad sterns, above which flutter two black and white flags-the imperial colorsglance across the harbor, propelled by stalwart naked figures, who skull to the tune of a measured chant. The forepart of the boat is covered by a roof, and con tains a posse of two sworded officials, who incontinently board each ship as it anchors, speak very fair Dutch, are extremely inquisitive but very gentlemanlike and good natured, and who, after official curiosity had been satis tended to in the ward room. Our constantia suffered for the next hour, and I myself came out of it minus a Colt's probability. to circumnavigate the ship as a guard-boat during the rest of its stay in the barbor. A Dutch mer chant ship and a Japanese man-of-war screw steamer were the only vessels in the harbor when we arrived, and anchored about a half mile from the shore. The city of Nagaeaki covers a plain at the end of the harbor, but it has outgrown its area, and the houses cluster up the it has outgrown its area, and the houses cluster up the spure of the hills that sink into it, and the streets are in places so steep as to render steps necessary. They are broad, clean, and free from foul odors; the people civil and courteous, and if the shops in the town do not afford many interesting objects of speculation, the bazaars which are stocked with laquer, china, &c., for the ex press benefit of foreigners, are so tempting that few can leave them without experiencing a considerable drain

upon their resources.

No sooner was it decided that the presentation of the yacht should take place at Jeddo than the Furious, Retribution, Lee, and Emperor started for Simoda. Heavy gales obliged all four ships to run in for shelter at the bay of Nagasaki, and it was not until the morning of the 10th that they sighted the lofty volcanic mountains of Fusiyama. Towering like Etna to a perfect cone, with an elevation of about 11,000 feet above the level of the say it was first visible at a distance of the level of the sea, it was first visible at a distance of

purchased by weighing American coin against it—gold against gold and silver against silver.

And that a minister shall be sent to the United States. We remained at Simoda until the 5th August, after returning from Kanagawa, during which time we saw a great deal of the people and learned much more of them from Mr. Harris. This gentleman, who has now been at Simoda for two years, and who is a man of remarkable observation, has collected more interesting and reliable information in regard to those almost unknown people than is contained in all the books ever written about Japan. He has been twice to Jeddo, had several interviews with the Emperor, and constant association with the nobles. He has also been in company with the wife of Klanano-no-kami, of whom he spacks in high terms. I asked him if she was any fairer than the wives of the merchants whom we every day saw, and he replied yes, but that if the latter had never been more exposed to the weather than she, they would be equally fair. It was his impression that all Japanese aprang from the same parentage, which is opposed to the views of sone writers, who proclaim the nobility to be a ruling caste. Upon another occasion I asked him when he thought that by next spring one would be on his way. They asked me, he continued, if the United States would provide a steamer to carry him as far as the istlemus of Panama, and I told them that I could not answer positively, but that if thought they would. They are very anxious to send one, and remarked to me that it would only be a return of the kind feeling which. moved by the appearance of several large, square-rigge Japanese vessels at anchor, the draught of water of which was a guarantee for our own. Behind these rose grad ually out of the waters of the bay a line of insulated fort, which marked the defences of Jeddo, while all extensive suburb, running along the western shore, formed a continuous street as far as the eye could reach. The ships ultimately anthored in three fathoms of water, about a mile and a half from this suburb, and the same distance from the fine island forts above mentioned, which are situated on a sand bank, the inter-vening channels being always covered with water. About a mile beyond these forts, and parallel to them, lay the main body of the city; the wooded height on which is situated the Castie of the Tycoon, forming a conspicuous object. The arrival of the British squadron in these waters, which the Japanese had sedulously represented as being too shallow to admit of the approach of large ships, filled them with dismay and astonishment; boats followed each other with officials of ascending de grees of rank, to beg them to return to Kanagawa; and

finally urgent representations were made to the ambassa dor on the subject. The merits and comforts of Ka nagawa were expatiated on in vain; the paramount duty was the delivery of the yacht at Jeddo, and to deliver the yacht there it was necessary to remain at the present anchorage. As sooner was this settled than the Japaneses in their usual way became perfectly reconciled to the arrangement, sent off supplies with great willingness, and began to propare a residence on shore for Lord Legiandh his staff. It appeared that Count Putiatine had been delayed for 10 days, negotiating on this subject at Kanagawa, and only succeeded in taking up his residence at Jeddo on the same day that we cast anchor before the nagawa, a distance of 18 miles.

The landing of a British ambassador in state at the Capital of the empire of Japan was only in keeping with the act of unparalleled audacity which had already been committed in anchoring British ships within the sacred limits

of its harbor. The band struck up "God save the Queen' as Lord Elgin ascended the steps of the official landing place near the centre of the city, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, and the rest of the mission, together with some officers of the squadron, followed on horseback. The crowd, which for upwards of a mile lined the streets leading to the buildng fixed on as the residence of the embassy, was dense in the extreme. The procession was preceded by policemen In harlequin costume, jingling huge iron rods of office, hung with heavy clariging rings, to warn the crowd away. Ropes were stretched across the cross strests, down which masses of the people rushed, attracted by the novel sight; while every few hundred yards were gates partitioning off the different wards, which were severally closed immedi-ately on the passing of the procession, thus hopelessly barring the further progress of the old crowd, who strain ed anxiously through the bars and envied the persons composing the rapidly-forming nucleus. During Lord Elgin's stay of eight days on shore nearly all the officers of the squadron had an opportunity of paying him a visit. His residence was a portion of a temple situated upon the outskirts of what was known as the Princes' Quarter—in other words, it was the Kuightsbridge of Jeddo. From the highest point of the fortifications in rear of the castle we million and a half inhabitants, and an area equal to

if not greater than, that of London. The castle alone is computed to be capable of containing 40,000 souls.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Jeddo, without exception, is one of the finest cities in the world; streets broad and good, and the Castle, which includes nearly the whole centre of the town built one a slight manner. town, built on a slight eminence. The houses of the them the benefit of our good offices. This speaks as plainly of the nature of their feelings towards us as acts could.'' with lacquer and other devices. From the road that leads by the moat to the second wall is one of the finest views I ever recollect seeing—on one side the Gulf of Jeddo, with high hills rising beyond, while on the other is a portion of the great city of Jeddo, with its trees and gardens, picturesque temples, and densely-crowded streets, extending as far as the eye can reach towards the interior then there is a view of the trees and green fields in the distance, far away beyond the thickly-built suburb; but the most striking view of all is that close by the wellkept green banks of the second defence, rising some 70 feet from the broad most below, with grand old cedars over a hundred years of age growing from its sides. fine timber, the lay of the ground, the water lilies in the moat, the grandeur, good order, and completeness of everything, equal, and in some ways far surpass, any thing I have ever seen in Europe or any part of the

> We made an expedition into the country. The cottages were surrounded with neatly-clipped hodges, the private residences as well railed and kept as any place in England. The same completeness and finish exist in The botanical gardens are very good, and well cared

[From the London Times.] Fortune favored the boldness of the enterprise, and

American astuteness helped us. Lord Elgin reached Nagasaki on the 3d of August, and found no one there but some Japanese underlings and some Dutch officials, who naturally gave him small hopes. Thence he went staggering through one of the tremendous gales that vex these seas, to the wretched harbor of Simoda, where the Americans are in power, and at this place he for the first time discovered the workings of the echoes of his own doings on the Peiho. It seems that as soon as the Tiensin treaty was arranged, the American commodore rushed off to Japan to take advantage of the consternation cer tain to be created by the first news of recent events in th making. How he succeeded we have not yet heard. Now for a wond about our treaty, which goes home by the mail.

Common of course I cannot pretend to give everything it provides for, as no one has been allowed to read it, but what follows I got from Mr. Harris himself, with the understanding that the Herald was welcome to publish it.

Among other things, therefore, it is agreed that there shall be no more trampling upon the cross in Japan. He had lowed to reside in such ports as are epened, to build churches, and to worship their dod; that Japanese also had been upon a shall be allowed to reside in such ports. That the kas of six per cent. for recoinage now paid by the American purchaser of Japanese goods chall be dispensed with.

That the kas of six per cent. for recoinage now paid by the American purchaser of Japanese goods chall be dispensed with.

That the leaf of the port of Simoda shall be also containing and the form of the defloct of the social words and the common of the stand of the stand of the section of the section of the section of morning the form of the deflicate of the section of morning the form of her between the lowest of the seal of the section of morning the sharp and clear, with the understanding that the Herald was welcome to publish it.

Among other things, therefore, it is agreed that there shall be granted of every Japanese work, of art or imagination. Simone the lacquest of the capital city of Jeddo. The third of the capital city of Jeddo. The the port of Simoda shall be closed, and that of Kanagawa shall be adjusted to atoms upon their rifs of low. That the port of Higgs (which he is the seaper of the molecular thanks) and the port of Higgs (which he is the seaper of the molecular thanks) and the port of Higgs (which he late and t Peiho. It was smartly imagined. He found at Simoda

move made at a timely moment, but the mothing at a distance.

Since Mr. Harris obtained his treaty there had been a reactionary movement in Jeddo, directed by the independent Princes and hereditary nobles. They had ousted the minister who signed the treaty, and Prince Boringo ruled again. But the apparition of the British steams frigates Furious and Retribution, intruding even upon the moved seclusion of the capital, spread consternation rigates Furious and technition, intriuming even upon the secret seclusion of the capital, spread consternation throughout the camp of the obstructives. We made no menaces and used no threats, but we fear there was some-thing like the pressure of a force which was not altogether moral put upon these gentle Japanese.

Japan, properly speaking, is a large island empire in the North Pacific, off the coast of China, consisting of an the North Pacific, off the coast of China, consisting of an archipelago, comprising three large mountainous and volcamic islands—Niphon, Kiusiu, and Sikok—and an immense number of smaller islands. Of these lesser islands the principal are Sado, Tsousima, Awadsi, Tanegasima, Yki, Yakesima, and Osima, with the groups Okisima, Gotusima, and Kosikisim, forming Japan proper; and the large island of Yesso, north of Typhon, and separated from it by the strait of Tsugar or Matsmai, with the south half of the island of Tarakri, Krasto or Saghalin, and the larger or more southern Kurile islands, forming a dependency called the principality of Matsumae. The Bonto Sima and Lew-Chew groups also form dependencies. The following summary gives the extent of the Japanese empire, including all these dependencies. Area of Japan proper. Area of Japan proper......116,405 square miles

The population is variously estimated at from 15,000, 000 to 50,000,000; the mean of the two estimates being perhaps, nester the truth. The principal, or more important towns of the empire

On Niphon-Yedo, (or Jeddo,) Mijako, (or Kio,) &c. On Kiusiu—Nangasaki, Saga, Korkurn, &c. On Sikok—Simoda, Kotsi, Takamutsi, &c.

On Yesso—Aokodade, Matsumae, &c.

The interior of the country is unknown to foreigners but it is represented to be, in many parts, sterile—agri culture being compulsory, and under a system of sump-tuary laws long known to exist in Japan, The natural productions of this vast empire are various

and valuable. Its mineral riches include gold, silver, and copper. Sulphur and nitre abound; coal is found in the greatest abundance; and precious stones, including suppliers, agrates, jasper, cornelians, and even diamonds, are obtained in different parts of Japan.

The mulberry tree grows in the greatest perfection, and dispenses food to myriads of silk worms. Cloths,

and dispenses food to myriads of silk worms. Cloths, stuffs, cordage, etc., are manufactured from the paper tree (Kadsi.) The varnish tree (crusi) yields a milky juice, employed in varnishing articles—an art which has attained to such perfection in Japan that the English language has adopted the name of the empire itself to signify the highest perfection in the art of varnishing. Besides these, there are numerous other valuable trees indigenous to Japau, among which may be classed the bay-tree, the camphor-tree, the fig-tree, the cypress-tree, all of which are made subservient to the wants and luxuries of the Japanese, and should commercial intercourse sell of which are made subservient to the wants and luxuries of the Japanese, and should commercial intercourse ever be freely opened with that empire, could be made avaliable in supplying most valuable export staples.

Hemp, cotton, rice, and every variety of cereals, some of them abounding with superior farina, are extensively and successfully cultivated. Rice is the principal food of the natives, and that raised in Japan is said to be the best grown in all Asia.

The silks, muslins, and cotton goods are manufactured with superior skill. Indeed, in several branches of hand-

with superior skill. Indeed, in several branches of hand-icraft the Japanese have no rivals. This is especially true as respects their ingenious and elegant carving in

RISE OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

[From the New York Sun.]

In a paper recently read before a literary society in England we have some interesting facts regarding the rise of the newspaper press in England. The first mode of disseminating the news of the day was by "news letof disseminating the news of the day was by "news let-ters," the writers of these being mostly dependents of great men, who employed them to collect and furnish in-telligence of passing events in the capital. At a later period, subscription lists were formed, and the subscribers were supplied with separate news letters. Then came the printed circular of news. In May, 1622, the first newspaper, the Weekly News, was printed in England. It contained a brief notice of foreign intelligence, cautiously worded, but this did not save the editor from the inter-

worded, but this did not save the editor from the inter-ference of the government.

For a long time the newspaper press had a hard strug-gle for existence in England, and government made re-peated efforts to crush it. Yet, notwibustanding the persecutions and prosecutions which publishers and edi-tors suffered, some seventy journals were in existence du-ing the reign of Charles II, and the government found it necessary to establish the Oxford Gazette, under the editorship of an Under Secretary of State, to counteract the influence of the opposition journals. Upon the se-cession of William III, twenty-six new journals were started, and, in the reign of Anne, the jury system came cession of William III, twenty-six new journals were started, and, in the reign of Anne, the jury system came to the help of persecuted editors, and favorable verdicts released them from the persecutions of the crown. The year 1709 was an important epoch in the history of newspapers, for then appeared the Courant, Spectator, Tattler, Guardian, and Freeholder, which were originally published as newspapers, with advertisements and news.

Falling to exterminate newspapers by prosecutions, the government had resort to stamp duties, and a heavy tax on paper, but this did not prove successful. In the reign of George I., the stringency of the press laws was in-

on paper, but this did not prove successful. In the reign of George I., the stringency of the press laws was increased, but parliamentary reports were then, for the first time, published, and the press continued to make steady progress. The final battle between the crown and the press came off in the reign of George III., when the North Briton, a scurrious paper, edited by John Wilkes, was suppressed, and he committed to the Tower under order of a general warrant. The press, however, won the victory; for the judges decided in Wilkes' favor, and pronounced forever against general warrants.

The letters of Junius, addressed to the Public Advertiser, and first published in 1769, effected a complete revolution in newspaper literature. There were no "leading articles" in those days, and comments on public affairs appeared in the form of letters without signatures. In Junius was found the germ of the modern leading article—so potent in stirring up thought, and influencing

Junius was found the germ of the modern leading article—so potent in stirring up thought, and influencing the public opinion by which the affairs of free nations are regulated. The oldest existing London journals are the Morning Chronicle, established in 1769 by William Woodfall, a celebrated parliamentary reporter; the Morning Post, established in 1772 by John Bale; the Morning Herald, established in 1780; and the Times, established in 1788 by Mr. Walter. The Times acquired no great reputation under its first proprietor, but, under his son'a management, it rapidly improved. In 1814, after much opposition from the printers, it was printed by steam, and, in 1830, it took the lead in the reform agitation, and secured a position of superiority which it has since